

## RINGKASAN

Biosorpsi merupakan proses pengolahan limbah untuk memisahkan logam berat dengan menggunakan material biologis. Limbah cair batik hasil biosorpsi perlu dilakukan uji toksisitas untuk mengetahui dampak senyawa toksik yang tersisa bagi biota air. Penelitian terkait struktur histologis ginjal ikan yang terpapar limbah hasil biosorpsi perlu dilakukan karena ginjal merupakan organ target serta organ yang berperan penting dalam menjaga keseimbangan air serta mempertahankan lingkungan internal (osmoregulasi). Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui dampak paparan dan besarnya konsentrasi limbah cair batik hasil biosorpsi yang paling berdampak terhadap struktur histologis ginjal Ikan Mas (*Cyprinus carpio*).

Penelitian dilakukan secara eksperimental dengan menggunakan rancangan acak lengkap (RAL) satu arah dengan empat perlakuan dan enam kali ulangan. Perlakuan terdiri dari, K<sub>0</sub> (air sumur), K<sub>1</sub> (konsentrasi 25 % LC<sub>50</sub> 96 jam limbah cair batik hasil biosorpsi sebesar 1,32 % v.v<sup>-1</sup>), K<sub>2</sub> (konsentrasi 50 % LC<sub>50</sub> 96 jam limbah cair batik hasil biosorpsi sebesar 2,64 % v.v<sup>-1</sup>), dan K<sub>3</sub> (konsentrasi 75 % LC<sub>50</sub> 96 jam limbah cair batik hasil biosorpsi sebesar 3,96 % v.v<sup>-1</sup>). Untuk mengetahui gambaran histopatologis ginjal, data berupa gambaran histologis ginjal ikan mas dianalisis secara deskriptif komparatif. Untuk mengetahui konsentrasi yang paling berpengaruh terhadap histopatologis ginjal, data berupa diameter Bowman's *space* dianalisis menggunakan *analysis of variance* pada tingkat kesalahan 5% dan dilanjutkan dengan uji Duncan pada tingkat kesalahan yang sama.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan paparan limbah cair batik hasil biosorpsi dengan konsentrasi berbeda memberikan dampak negatif pada histologis ginjal berupa hipertrofi tubulus, nekrosis pada tubulus, dan nekrosis pada glomerulus. Perbesaran diameter Bowman's *space* juga terjadi dengan diameter terbesar yaitu pada konsentrasi 3,96 % v.v<sup>-1</sup> sebesar  $6,55 \pm 0,30 \mu\text{m}$  dan diameter terkecil pada kontrol sebesar  $4,76 \pm 0,40 \mu\text{m}$ . Konsentrasi limbah cair batik hasil biosorpsi yang paling mempengaruhi histopatologis ginjal (diameter Bowman's *space*) ikan mas yaitu dari 75% LC<sub>50</sub> 96 jam sebesar 3,96 % v.v<sup>-1</sup>.

**Kata kunci:** biosorpsi, histopatologis ginjal, ikan mas, limbah cair batik

## SUMMARY

Biosorption is a waste treatment process to separate heavy metals using biological materials. Batik wastewater resulted from the biosorption process need to be tested for toxicity to determine the impact of the remaining toxic compounds on aquatic biota. Histopathological studies related to the kidney of fish exposed to batik wastewater resulted from the biosorption process is necessary because the kidney is an organ that has always been the target organ and the organ that plays an important role in maintaining water balance and osmoregulation. This research aims to determine the effect of batik wastewater resulted from the biosorption process exposure on kidney histology of Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) and determine the concentration that gives the most effect on it.

This research has been done with an experimental complete randomized design with four treatment and six repetitions. The treatment consists of K0 (control) and three treatments of batik wastewater resulted from the biosorption process with different concentration from 25 %, 50 %, and 75 %  $LC_{50}$  96h, ie K1 1,32; K2 2,64, and K3 3,96 % v.v<sup>-1</sup>. The histopathological of the kidney determined with a descriptive comparison of the histological representation of carp fish kidneys and to determined the concentration that gives the most effect on the histopathological, data that shows the diameter of Bowman's *space* were analyzed using analysis of variance at the failure rate of 5% and continued with the Duncan test at the same failure rate.

The result of the research shows that exposure to batik wastewater resulted from the biosorption process with different concentration give negative impact to the kidney histological such as tubular hypertrophy, tubular necrosis, and glomerular necrosis. Expansion of the diameter Bowman's *space* also occurred with the largest diameter up to  $6,55 \pm 0,30 \mu m$  at a concentration of 3,96 % v.v<sup>-1</sup> and the smallest diameter is  $4,76 \pm 0,40 \mu m$  at control. The concentration of batik wastewater resulted from the biosorption process which most affects the kidney histopathology is from 75 %  $LC_{50}$  96h value of 3,96 % v.v<sup>-1</sup>.

**Keyword:** batik wastewater, biosorption, carp, kidney histology